THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1834.

On Transplanting Peach Trees.

It has been a question among horticulturists whether it was better to transplant peach trees in the fall or in the spring? and for this climate we can answer that it is a matter of no great account. Last autumn we procured *eight* peach and nectarine trees of *Buel & Wilson;* and this spring we received *eight* more from *Rowe's* nursery near this city. Both parcels have done well, and not one has died,—yet we fear that one of this spring's transplanting will not sprout, in consequence of the buds having perished, though the stem is still fresh and green. We think the other seven have been rather more thrifty than their compeers; and the difference we ascribe to a greater dryness in the roots of the latter, resulting from detention on the way. Our practice has been to transplant, indifferently, either in the fall, winter, or spring, whenever the ground is in suitable condition, if other circumstances render it desirable.

We have heretofore given our opinion, and furnished the facts on which it was founded,—that to deprive a tree of part of its spongioles in autumn, is to lessen its hardiness. To avoid this danger in severer climates, we should therefore recommend planting in the spring.

There is another view of this subject however, which ought to be taken. When the trees are to be procured from distant nurseries,—as from Philadelphia, New York, or Albany,—autumn is the most favorable time for their transportation. The Canal is navigated for more than a month after the commencement of cool weather. In the spring this great advantage is wanting. The leaves begin to expand before the boat is ready for its freight; and every new shoot that is made in the box or in the bundle, is blanched, and liable to perish with the first hot sunshine. We should therefore advise our friends to procure them in autumn; and where the climate is severer than ours, to lay them by the heels (as the nurserymen say) through the winter. In this state the tops may be covered from the severity of the season.

Some persons who plant trees, seem not to be aware that the root is a very tender part. By exposure to the sun and wind, the spongioles soon become injured or destroyed; and another evil or mischance of greater magnitude, sometimes occurs: a sharp frost on the bare roots, or freezing when above-ground. We apprehend that many unsuccessful attempts at transplanting, might be traced to these causes.

On Covering Wheat Fields with STRAW.

Several farmers have spoken to us, of the great advantages of covering wheat with straw. After the grain is sowed, and ploughed or harrowed in as usual, but *before it comes up,* the straw is scattered evenly over the ground to the depth of two or three inches. This treatment is particularly favorable to late sown wheat, protecting it against heaving frosts, and the cold winds which often occur in the spring. We doubt if any better appropriation can be made of the great piles of straw on many farms in this district.

Botany and Ornithology.

We take the following paragraph from a letter to the editor of the Missouri Enquirer, written by P. L. Edwards, a young gentleman attached to the mission for civilizing the Flat Head Indians at the Rocky Mountains. It is dated "Waters of the Colorado of the West, June 23." It appears that they mean in the first place to visit the Western Coast,—for he says "the distance we have yet to travel before we reach the Pacific Ocean, is estimated at something like a thousand miles. We will then have to *retrace* six or seven hundred miles of our journey."

"Professer Nuttall of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who accompanied us for the purpose of making botanical discoveries, has met with *the most flattering success.* Mr. Townsend the ornithologist, from Philadelphia, who also accompanied us, has *surpassed his most sanguine expectations.* Last evening he informed me that he had discovered *fifteen new species* of birds, *six* that were doubtful, and *twenty* that were lately found. It is the intention of both these gentlemen to explore the Oregon Territory."

Professor Nuttall is an old traveler in the western wild. In the year 1811, he accompanied an agent of our government up the Missouri as far as the Mandans; and in 1819, traversed the Arkansas Country,—making in both excursions many interesting discoveries in Botany. Our gardens are already decorated with some beautiful plants from those regions, and we may confidently hope for other accessions. We should rejoice to hear of the safe return of himself and his associate.

On the Use of Tea and Coffee.

We have believed that good health and the causes that conduce to it, must be a matter of interest to all our readers; because without health there is very little to be earned, and very little to be enjoyed of what has been earned. In a former number we took a general view of the subject, intimating the advantages of temperance, and of a plain and simple diet. Unrestrained indulgence is no more compatible with health than with virtue. Like soldiers in an enemy's country, we must continue on the alert; for like him who walks on a slippery declivity—such is the urgency of appetite—we are always in danger of sliding down.

We have felt at times, some unwillingness to descant on this subject, lest some of our readers should grow impatient; but we resume the hope that our admonitions will not be entirely thrown away; and if by so slight a task, we could be the means of adding ten years to the life, health, and vigor of a useful citizen,—or if we could even prevent the anguish of a single hour,—it ought to form a reasonable apology for our attempt.

People are not generally aware how much their nerves are affected by strong tea. If they wish to know, let them abstain for one month, and then renew the potation. By this time, the constitution will have partially recovered its tone. We have known several instances of healthy men losing most of a night's rest in consequence; and the causes are readily explained. A constant use of strong tea debilitates the system; and therefore more and more can be taken without perceptible excitement, in the same manner as a person in typhus fever can drink wine or brandy like water; but when that debility no longer exists, the stimulus is felt, the nerves are excited, and sleeplessness ensues.

We repeat that all stimulants, if long continued, debilitate the system. We would not compare the free use of tea or coffee however, with the abuse of wine and ardent spirits, for we are well aware that in several respects they admit of no comparison; yet as both belong to the class of stimulants, there is a similarity on other points which we shall endeavor to explain. A lady in delicate health addicted to the use of tea finds that if she takes nothing more stimulating than a glass of milk or water, she feels languid, dull, and unwell through the day. Probably headache supervenes. Strong tea or coffee commonly removes or alleviates these symptoms, and she therefore concludes that these liquids are conducive to health. This logic we believe has been very generally adopted; and yet we are satisfied it is a false induction. Precisely on the same principles, a glass of stiff grog in the morning steadies the drunkard's hand; and in both cases relief is afforded for the moment at the expense of the constitution.

A case has been related to us, of an old tea drinker, who had become satisfied from some cause that he drank too much; and knowing perhaps that we never gain moral strength by indulging our weaknesses, he manfully determined on total abstinence. A day or two passed heavily away. His spirits became depressed: He thought of his debts and desponded. Feeling miserable, he left his team in the field, and told his wife to make him a cup of the old beverage. On taking this potion, his spirits returned, and he saw no longer any difficulty in paying all his debts.

This case was given as a direct proof of the benefits of strong tea. Admit it, and what follows? The drunkard who has slept himself sober and awakens to misery and despondency, may use the same plea in favor of another glass. The effects are similar, and the arguments apply with equal force.

Persons who have long drunk tea and coffee, and whose stomachs have become so debilitated as seemingly to require these stimulants, have advanced far enough on the road to disease, and

ought to stop short. Milk or cold water indeed cannot be expected at first fully to supply their place. Changes of such extent require time for their accomplishment; and none ought to be discouraged until they have persevered for several weeks. We admit there are particular cases in which a milk diet would be improper; but we believe that such are much rarer than is commonly suppcsed. Those who would make the experiment may first use cold water, and then add a spoonful of milk, increasing the quantity in that ratio, from day to day. In this way important changes may be effected. K.

Aphorism.

Those who live within their means, draw their supplies from living *fountains;* but he who exceeds his income may soon empty the *cistern.*

On the Comparative Advantages

OF FEEDING LIVE STOCK ON RAW OR ON PREPARED FOOD.

The Agricultural Society of Scotland, in 1833, offered a premium of 30 sovereigns for the best report, founded on actual experiment made for that purpose, on a number of oxen or heifers, not fewer than six, the animals to be of the same breed, age and sex, and the term of feeding not less than three months; and a premium of 10 sovereigns for a like report on feeding ten or more swine. Five reports were received, which appear in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for June, 1834. We record the result of these experiments, which purport to have been made with scrupulous accuracy, for the information of the numerous patrons or the Cultivator.

Robert Walker made his experiment with six two year old heifers, and four two year old stots (steers); each was divided into two lots and fed on like food, except that one half received their food raw, and the other half in a steamed or cooked state. The food consisted of Swedish turneps, potatoes, and crushed beans, with a little salt and straw. At the end of three months, it was found that the three heifers fed on steamed food had gained 48½ stone, or 789 lbs., and the three heifers fed upon raw food had gained 45½ stone; but the quantity consumed by the first lot exceeded that of the latter.

Cost of feeding on steamed food,...£14 1 3
" on raw food,.....10 6 7½
The first cost more than the last,...£3 14 8½

Deducting the first cost, and the price of fattening, from the price paid by the butcher, there remained a profit on the three heifers fed with steamed food of nine shillings; while the profit on the three fattened on raw food, amounted to £3 10*s.* 6*d.* By a like estimate, the loss on the steam stot was 3*s.* 8½d., and the profit on the one fed with raw food was 10*s.* 6*d.* The two other stots were put to good grass on the 25th May. On the 18th October, they were found to have gained alike, each 12 stone.

Mr. Andrew Howden made a like experiment with 18 cattle in six lots. Their increase, and expense of keeping, for three months, from 20th March to 20th June, were as follows:

	Lbs.	Expense.
Three heifers on raw turneps,.....	392	£6 18 0
" " on steamed turneps,...	532	8 18 0
" " on raw potatoes,.....	600	10 7 0
" " on steamed potatoes,..	572	10 7 0
" stots on raw potatoes and corn,	722	9 4 0
" " on b'l'd potatoes and corn,.	889	9 5 0

John Baswell gives the result of his experiments on feeding ten horned cattle and ten hogs, on raw and prepared food. The expense of keeping the five cattle on raw food was £32 2*s.* 1*d.*, while that of the cattle on prepared food was £34 5*s.* 10*d.* On being slaughtered, the two lots appeared to be very similar, but the particular weight is not mentioned.

The purport of these reports implies, that there is very little if any advantage in cooking food for neat cattle. But in regard to hogs, the experiments show a different result. The gain and expense of fattening Mr. Baswell's hogs are stated as follows:

	Cwt.	qr.	lbs.	Expense.
Five hogs fed with co'd food,.	4	2	7	£6 19 4½
" fed on raw food,.....	2	2	21	5 8 6

W. Dudgeon made his experiment with twelve pigs, six *he* pigs in one lot, and six *she* pigs in another, afterwards subdivided, to ascertain the respective merits of the sexes for feeding. The result was decidedly favorable to the cooked food, notwithstanding the expense was 20 per cent. the greatest. The pigs were fed from the 2d July to the 12th October, at which latter date the *he* pigs had gained 38 stone 6 lbs., and the *she* pigs 17 stone 11 lbs. The result satisfied the reporter, that prepared food is best to be given to pigs, and, besides, that the pork is superior to that of hogs fed on raw food.

Robert Walker made his experiment with ten pigs, five fed on steamed potatoes, and five on raw potatoes, with a daily allowance of 2½ lbs. broken barley each lot. The result was as follows:

1833, Mr.4. live weight of 5 pigs on raw food, 106lbs.
June 1. " " " 223
Gain,.....115 lb.
Mar.4. live weight of 5 pigs on steam'd food, 106
June 1. " " " 279
Gain,.....178
Difference in favor of steamed food,.....58 lb.

But what comes nearer to our practice, are the experiments of the Rev. H. Colman, one of our best practical farmers, in whose accuracy we may put implicit confidence. Our hog feed differs from that of Europe; and the main questions to be decided here, are, whether Indian corn is most profitably fed in a dry unground state, in the form of Indian meal, or cooked preparatory to its being fed. Soft or pig corn will be fed in the cob; and potatoes and pumpkins, of which every farm affords, or ought to afford, a considerable supply, should unquestionably be cooked; yet we generally finish off our pork, after the refuse of the farm is exhausted on sound corn: it gives solidity and flavor to the pork; and the question, we repeat, is, in what form is this sound corn most profitably given? Mr. Colman's experiments were instituted in 1833, with a view not only to solve this question, but to ascertain the profit or loss incident to fattening pork with corn, and the age at which it is most profitable to put up swine to fatten.—*Cultivator.*

[For the communication, of Mr. Colman, alluded to above, see Genesee Far. vol. 4, p. 260.

Fire.---We learn that the store and goods belonging to Messrs. Patterson and Woodbury of Farmington, Ontario county, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. Amount of property destroyed, $5,500; insurance $5,000.

Grinding Corn on the Cob.

The third volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, contains an article "On the utility of grinding Maize (Indian Corn) on the cob as food for cattle, with a description of a mill for that purpose, by James Mease, M. D. from which the following are extracts."

The practice of grinding Indian Corn in the cob, to powder, for the purpose of horse food, is now common with our German farming fellow citizens. These industrious men are ever attentive to the health and general welfare of their farm stock, and readily adopt any measure calculated to promote either object; and as they are convinced of the nourishing qualities of the cob, and the economy of the practice of using it as an article of food, they have encouraged the general erection of the necessary apparatus, in the flour mills, in their different settlements.

The first apparatus used for the purpose of grinding corn in the cob, was a screw which was originally invented by Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, and now in general use to break gypsum. Mr. Evans first reduced it to practice, in the year 1790, but no measures having been taken to give publicity to it, the knowledge of it was diffused very gradually through the country, and it even appears that private offers for the gratuitous use of it were ineffectual (until after some years) in causing a trial of what is now deemed an economical practice of the first consequence.

Indian corn is of itself too nourishing and too heating as a constant article of food for horses, and if fed alone, a sufficient quantity cannot be given to produce the stimulus of distention, (which is as necessary to a working horse, or even to a man as nourishment,) without great expense, and at the same time endangering the health of the animal. Corn meal is therefore mixed with a quantity of cut straw, and coarsely ground rye or shorts, and in this state constitutes the daily food of that fine body of draught horses that do so much credit to our draymen and carters of Philadelphia, and the industrious farmers of the State at large.

The powder of the corn cob, however, does not act entirely by distention, it also contains much nutriment, and I have heard of a poor woman in Maryland, who prepared during the winter a very grateful mess for her cow, by boiling the bruised cobs with which she was furnished by her wealthy neighbors; with this liquor mixed with what other vegetable matter she could procure, and a few corn blades, she supported her cow well through the winter and spring, until the return of grass.

In the New England Farmer, vol. iv, p. 126, was published an extract of a letter from the Rev. H. C. Perley, of New Rowley, Mass., to the editor, stating the advantages accruing from corn and cobs ground together at the rate of about one peck of corn to a bushel of cobs. "Meal made of this composition, I scalded, and made about as thick as common hasty pudding; or mixed about one peck of the meal with three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding; with this kind of food, and what wash was made in the family, I constantly fed my swine: there were none in the neighborhood grew so fast, and were fit to kill so early in autumn. The neighbors were surprised that my hogs looked so white and grew so well, being fed as they were with cob-meal, potatoes and the wash of four cows. Some ridiculed the notion; others disputed and disbelieved the account, but finally, all were obliged to believe the fact, though loth to try the experiment." * * *

"I have also made further discovery of the use of cob meal for other purposes besides feeding swine and cattle.

"I had one batch of coarse brown bread made of it, ground about half and half; sifted as usual, and the application of the usual quantity of rye meal. The bread was as high colored, as light, as sweet and as moist as that made of pure Indian and rye meal, though I think it will dry rather sooner."

A writer for the New England Farmer, vol. 10, p. 202, states as follows:

I fattened four hogs, killed in December last, which together weighed more than 1600 lbs. and were uncommonly fine pork. They were fed entirely upon cob meal, excepting two or three weeks, when they were kept upon oats and corn meal, but they did not eat the latter with a better relish nor fatten faster upon it than upon cob meal; and that not scalded or boiled by which it would have been greatly improved; this agrees with the experience of my neighbors.

With respect to my horses, I give them no other provender than cob meal mixed with straw and salt hay cut fine, and this keeps them in very good order.

On the whole I have a favorable opinion of cob meal for the above purposes. It has been represented by some as excellent for puddings, but such puddings make too meager a diet for

J. B.

Mr. Ogden in the New York Farmer, observes: "I have been for some time using corn and cobs ground together for my cattle, with good effect. It is an impression among farmers that there are some injurious effects arising from its use. I will state how they may be avoided. In the first place, the corn should be perfectly ripe. In the second place, a large quantity should not be ground at a time. It should be kept perfectly dry. In the third, when this food is used constantly, potatoes or carrots should be given two or three times a week. With these precautions, the cob and corn ground together, will be a wholesome and cheap food for cattle. I give my horses eight quarts per day, and notwithstanding they labor hard, they gain in flesh and perform well.

"I grind my corn and cobs in the bone mill, which will turn out many bushels in the course of an hour."—*N. E Far.*

Milch Cows.

In answer to queries put by the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada to Sir John Sinclair.

Cows sprung from the same parents, and reared and fed together, will often vary considerable in the quantity of milk they yield. Cows give less milk when young, or when they are too old, than they do from four to eight years of their age. Cows that are lean give less milk, and that of an inferior quality, than the same cows will give when they are in good habit of body. Cows generally give more milk for two or three months after calving than they do afterwards.

The quantity of butter yielded by cows, depends more on the food given them, than on any particularity of the breed of cattle; and the quality of the butter is greatly influenced by the mode of feeding, and still more by the manner in which the butter is manufactured. Cows that browze on natural pasture, or what is called old turf, do not yield so much milk as the same cows would give when fed on clover, turneps, cabbages and new herbage, but the milk of the former is of better quality, and yields more and richer butter, from any given quantity of milk, than that of cows fed on clover, &c. Some individual cows of every breed give richer milk, and of course more butter in proportion to their milk, than other cows of the same breed, and when reared and fed in the same manner. Milk, as it comes from the cows, consists of oily matter, from which butter is made, *lactic* matter, which forms cheese, and *serum*, or whey: and the milk of particular cows of every breed differs considerably in the proportions it contains of these respective substances. But it is doubtful if any particular breed can be pointed out, which uniformly yield more butter than any of the other breeds, except in so far as they yield more milk, or are influenced by climate, the mode of feeding, &c. Much butter, and that of a superior quality, is made in Holland, and particularly in the Province of Freiseland. This seems to proceed from the cattle being fed on meadows where the herbage is of natural growth, and very rich. The cows of Holland give less milk in proportion to their size, than the generality of the Scotch dairy cows; but the milk of the Dutch cows is richer than the other. In Holland the milk is not allowed to stand more than 18 to 24 hours, to cast up cream, while in Scotland it stands double those periods. The consequence is, that nothing but the richest and best cream, which always rises first, is made into butter in Holland; while in Scotland, the inferior cream, which makes inferior butter, is collected and churned with the other. And, above all things, the great attention paid to cleanliness in Holland has a powerful effect upon the quality in their butter.

A cow, kept by Wm. Crams of Lewis, in the county of Sussex, is mentioned in the fifth and sixth volumes of the communications to the Board of Agriculture, as having yielded, in the year 1805, 540 pounds of butter, in 1807 she gave 675 pounds, and in 1808 the same cow gave 466 pounds, avoirdupois, of butter. The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture mentioned a cow kept by the Rev. Mr. Hackett, of Beckingham, near Newark, that yielded nineteen pounds, avoirdupois, of butter in one week. But he added, that six, seven, or eight pounds per week, were the common returns of the cows in that part of England.—*Quebec Mercury.*

From the New England Farmer.

Profit and Expenses of Farming, &c.

The profit of farming greatly depends on the economical management of working cattle, with the implements immediately connected with them. An account should be opened for teams, and charged with the cost of the horses and working cattle; also the wagons, carts, ploughs, and other instruments connected with them; likewise shoeing, and the grain, roots, hay, &c. consumed by them; and at the end of the year, allowing a proper per centage, or premium, for the risk of their lives, the balance may be struck. Perhaps less than five per cent., which seems to be the usual premium, would cover this risk on all kinds of live stock, if a full supply of nutritive matter be provided for them, and proper care be taken of them. A sum equal to such depreciation of their value as may arise either from age or accident, should also be charged; likewise the annual wear and tear of carts, ploughs, and other instruments connected with the use of the teams, together with an average interest on the account, which being previously credited with the number of days the horses and oxen may have happened to work during the year, will determine the cost of a day's work done by one or more of them. The farmer may be assured that unless no more working cattle be kept than are absolutely necessary, and great economy be practiced in the management of them, and the implements connected with them, the price of a day's work done by one or more of the horses or oxen will so far exceed credibility with those who have not investigated this important subject, that I will omit making the probable estimate lest it might be supposed that it was not founded on facts that actually exist when the genuine principles of rural economy are not attended to.

An account similar to that for the horses and and working cattle will determine the expense and cost of the animals reared or bought for sale. The account of teams for the ensuing year will, of course, be charged with the present actual value of the horses and oxen, together with the present actual value of the implements connected with them.

The expense of each crop will be determined by charging it with the cost of cultivation, &c. Also an average interest on the capital employed in it, together with a rent for the ground, equal to an annual interest on the sum it cost per acre: this should be estimated by adding to the first cost of the farm, the cost of the necessary improvements made to place the buildings, fences, &c. in a proper condition for farming. But after the farm has been put into proper order, an account should be opened for the general expenses of it, such as keeping the buildings, fences, &c. in order, or such other charges as cannot be readily placed to the debt of any particular crop, &c. and after charging an annual average on this account, the balance should be carried to the account of profit and loss, at the end of the year. The whole of the grass grounds, for any one year, will require but one account, be the fields many or few. An account should always be opened for such implements of husbandry as are not connected with the teams, and their separate costs and repairs charged to it; also an annual average interest on the amount; likewise the wear and tear of the implements. After this has been done, and credit given for the actual value of the improvements on hand, the balance should be carried to the account of profit and loss.

Parsneps.

To cultivate Parsneps, let the farmer sow the seed in Autumn, soon after it is ripe; by which means the plants will come on early the following spring, and will get strong before the weeds can grow so as to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the season.

The best soil for them is a rich deep loam; next this is sand, or they will thrive well in a black gritty soil; but will never pay for cultivating in stone, brush, gravel or clay soils; and they are always the largest where the staple is deepest. If the soil be proper they do not require much manure. A very good crop has been obtained for three successive years without any. Forty cart-loads of sand laid on an acre of very stiff loam, and ploughed in, has answered very well.

Sow the seed in drills, eighteen inches distant, that the plants may be horse or hand hoed; they will be more luxuriant if they have a second hoeing, and are carefully earthed, so as not to cover the leaves.

If land cannot be got in proper condition to receive the seed in autumn, sow a plat in the garden, or the corner of a field, and transplant them at the end of April, or early in May. The plants must be carefully drawn, and the land that is to receive them well pulverized by harrowing and rolling. When it is thus in order, open a furrow six or eight inches deep, and lay the plants in it regularly, at the distance of ten inches or a foot, taking care not to let the root be bent, and that the plant stand upright after the earth is closed about it, which should be done immediately by persons following the planter with a hoe, and who must be attentive not to cover the leaves. Open another furrow eighteen inches distant from the last, plant it as before, and so proceed till the field is completely cropped. When any weeds appear, hoe the ground and earth the plants.

Dibbling in Parsneps is a bad method, as the ground thereby becomes so bound as not easily to admit the lateral fibres with which the root of this plant abounds, to fix or work in the earth, on which account the roots never attain their proper size.

With attention to the soil, the season for sowing, cleaning and earthing the plants, and raising the seed from the largest and best Parsneps, there is no doubt but the crop would answer much better than a crop of carrots. They are equal to them, if not superior in fatting pigs, for they make the flesh whiter, and the animal eats them with more satisfaction. Clean, washed, and sliced, among bran, horses eat them greedily, and thrive with them; nor do they heat horses, or like corn fill them with disorders.*

In France, and our Islands adjoining to it, Parsneps are held in high esteem both for cattle and swine. In Brittanny this crop is said to be little inferior in value to wheat. Milch cows fed with it in winter, give as much and as good milk, and yield butter as well flavored with Parsneps as with grass in May or June.†—*Mem. Mass. Agr. Soc.*

Dutch Pudding.—Cut a round piece out of the bottom of a loaf, and put that and the piece that was cut out into a quart of cold new milk, in the evening, and let it stand all night. If the milk is all soaked up by morning, add some more. Put the piece in the bottom again, tie the loaf up in a cloth, and boil it an hour. Eat with sugar, or with melted butter, white wine or sugar sauce.

* Hazard, in Bath papers, vol. 4, p. 244.
† Bath papers, 4, 287.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Albany County Fair.

The annual return of Agricultural Fairs, is always a source of deep interest to those who have any desire for the advancement and prosperity of their country. It is here that we see the most valuable products of the farm, the garden and the manufactory; and by comparing one with another, an emulation is at once excited which has a most beneficial action upon the products of the succeeding years.

It is much to be regretted that greater attention is not paid to those exhibitions in every section of our country, as they invariably have a commanding influence upon the industry and improvement of the people.

I was much gratified yesterday and day before, in attending upon the Albany Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show; and as it forms a good commentary upon the above remarks, I will give you a few of the impressions suggested by this exhibition.

The Stock was collected in Washington Square, and arranged in pens, along the outside enclosure, allowing free access from the area within.

This exhibition, though comprising Stock of the first quality, was far less imposing than I had expected. Only two breed of cattle were exhibited; the Short Horns and Devons; but of these, there were many of the purest blood.

The animals belonging to Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr. Esq., were by far the most numerous, as well as the most valuable. They were principally of the improved short horn variety, and embraced all sizes from the stall fed ox, to the yearling calf. I was particularly struck with the beauty of his Bull and several Cows, as well as with the size and flesh of his fattened Oxen. They were all such as the amateur delights to examine.

The Short Horns exhibited by Charles Hall, Esq: and C. N. Bement were also of the improved variety, and were beautiful specimens of the breed; particularly Mr. Hall's Bull, which was entirely white; and Mr. Bement's best Cow, which is by far the most beautiful animal of the improved short horn variety, which I have ever seen.

But the Cattle which seemed to attract the most particular attention, belonged to Mr. Bullock, and were a pair of matched short horn Oxen of the improved variety, and weighing between 2 and 3000 weight. He had been feeding them nearly two years, and they are now the finest specimens of the fattening attainments of this breed, which has passed under my observation. Their color is nearly white, spotted with occasional red, and they were in all points, splendid cattle. As I had no opportunity of investigating the history or pedigree of any of these cattle, I shall not attempt a minute description. Several other pens exhibited fine specimens of the short horns, and one or two, of cattle of the Devon breed.

A pair of working Oxen, of the Devon breed, owned by Mr. Wasson, appeared to great advantage. They were the finest specimens of this breed which were exhibited.

The Horses were far from being superior, though one or two Studs showed fine points.

It seems to me that this branch of farm Stock, is greatly neglected and undervalued. Horses are certainly the most valuable animals *we can* raise, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of breeders. I have had occasion to speak before of the great apathy existing among farmers on this subject, and I confess was much surprised to find so few horses of *any kind*, exhibited in a city where a good horse seems so well appreciated. The truth is, our farmers pay very little attention to the breeding of horses; and as long as they are content with raising a meager, ill-shaped animal, they will have no inclination to exhibit it at a Cattle Show. It cost just as much to raise a poor horse as a good one, and the difference in value, is often several hundred per cent.

The Sheep and Hogs were good of their kind, especially the former, of which there were several varieties.

Upon the whole, I was greatly disappointed; not however so much in the quality and value of the Cattle, &c., exhibited, as in their number and variety. Not a single *American* or *Common* horned animal was upon the ground, and I could not but contrast in my own mind, the many fine turned, full milch cows which I had seen in New England and even in this State, with some of the *short horns* which I then beheld. I have before expressed my doubts of the advantages to be derived in *this climate* by relying wholly upon the improved breed of short horns, or indeed upon any *foreign* breed; and every day strengthens me in the opinion that an "American breed" of Cattle might be selected and improved, so as to become far more valuable to our country, than any of the imported varieties.

The exhibition at the City Hall of manufactured articles, and of Agricultural and Horticultural products, did great credit to the contributors. I cannot enter into a minute description, nor is it necessary, as the articles will be fully reported by the Agent of the Society. Much of the accustomed beauty and elegance of the Fair was lost in consequence of the want of seasonable fruit. The vegetables were very fine, and did great credit to the country. The manufactured articles were many of them of exquisite workmanship, and of surpassing beauty.

I think no person can visit these Fairs, without being impressed with their great value, and of the interest they must excite among all our producing population. No country should be without them, and no efforts should be spared to make them interesting and instructive to all classes.

Albany, Oct. 10, 1834. QUERCUS.

For the Genesee Farmer.

On Wood Tar as a Preservative

OF TIMBER.

We are accustomed with some reason to look upon our country as yet in its infancy, but through the agency of causes that could not operate in earlier ages, as rapidly advancing to high attainments in physical as well as intellectual science; and such within a few years has been the progress of public improvement, that little doubt exists of the wilderness becoming within a very limited period upon an equality with the whole cultivated and settled parts of the republic.

Among the causes which must largely contribute to this state of things, the facilities of intercourse must be reckoned the most active. And the powerful agency of the Steam Engine—the rail-road, and the printing press, give an all potent and active energy to our national habits of communication. But it must require every exertion of intellect, and a steady persevering exercise of our physical energies to overcome the want of a dense population, and the consequent high value of labor. We must avail ourselves of all the materials that are within our reach, or we cannot accomplish these great thoroughfares. With this view I have extracted for the pages of the Farmer, from an old worn out number of the London Mechanic's Magazine, the following article on wood tar.

"When wood is distilled in iron long necks, or cylinders, as they are usually called by engineers, a large quantity of vinegar is obtained, and the charcoal that is left in the distilling vessels differs much from the ordinary character, in particular by its lightness, as it has not half the specific gravity of that made in the common way: this charcoal is found to be peculiarly adapted for the use of the gunpowder manufacturer, but the iron master will not purchase it.

"When the vinegar is suffered to stand a few weeks, it deposites a peculiar kind of tar in considerable quantity; the same kind of tar is also left in the rectification of this pyroligneous acid or vinegar of wood. Peat being distilled in the same manner also yields pyroligneous acid, and a tar similar to the wood tar.

"This tar has for many years been a burden on the hands of the manufacturer, and many tons of it have been buried in the ground merely to get rid of it. It is a nuisance in the public highways around the powder mills of Victor Dupont, in the state of Delaware, as well as around other manufactories. One great inconvenience attends the use of it—it will not unite with the pitch and tar in common use. Yet for any *kind* of wood fence it is the very best preservative that can be applied, being first heated in an iron pot and laid on with a brush. It soaks so completely into the wood the first time it is applied, that one would suppose it of no value, as it leaves no body on the surface, but after the wood has been exposed some days to the sun, it will be found upon examination, that not only the surface, but even the texture of the wood are considerably altered; for the wood will be found so hard, that it will require a much greater force to make an impression on it, than would have been required before the application of the wood tar. A second and especially a third coat of this wood tar, applied to wood, will probably preserve all wood work exposed to the weather much more effectually than any other known method. For ornamental work and indeed for all good outside work, it will be advisable after laying on one or two coats of tar, to finish with white lead and oil as usual.

"Besides the increased hardness which the wood tar imparts to wood, it has the property of preserving it from worms and insects; even when the wood is already partially worm-eaten it stops the progress of decay.

"When a little additional expense is not an object of consideration, there are several compositions by which the appearance of the wood work to which it is applied is much improved. Such, for instance, as adding an ounce of tallow and two ounces of rosin to each gallon of the wood tar, and using the composition hot; this looks ex-

tremely well. Another composition is to add two ounces of powdered green vitriol or copperas to each gallon of heated tar.

"For the purpose of making a varnish for articles of rolled or cast-iron, half a pint of spirits of wine may be added to a gallon of wood tar; if this composition is laid on hot and properly hardened in a warm room it forms a beautiful black varnish.

"It ought to be remarked that this wood tar is entirely different from the mineral tar distilled from coals, recommended by the Earl of Dundonald."

If the above extract which has been recently found among a bundle of waste papers, should induce a single experiment upon timber exposed to the weather, the object to be attained may be of eminent utility. And if it could be successfully applied to the timbers used on our rail roads, what a fund of expense would indubitably be saved to their projectors. HOLKHAM.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Excuses for not Writing for the FARMER.

MR. TUCKER—I was pleased to see your call on the subscribers of the Farmer to contribute more freely to your truly useful paper. My residence among farmers convinces me that it is not a want of intelligence and information that prevents them from coming before the public, but that general *neglect of the pen*, which always prevails in the country.

I notice in many around us a disinclination to write at all. Why? The long disuse of the pen has made some of us bad penmen. We are ashamed of our *hand writing*. This is one reason. We ought to be more ashamed of the excuse.

We are not accustomed to composition—that is another. Thus are the public deprived of the advantage of much practical experience and observation, from two certainly not very creditable excuses. For they are the result of our own neglect. Let our children avoid our example.

I think sir, we should consider it not only a duty, but a privilege, to contribute to a journal which not only imparts its intelligence to so many readers in the present day, but which as calculated to be preserved in the form of a volume for continued reference hereafter. It is a common ground, on which men may exchange ideas, and what is most valuable will certainly be preserved.

The idea suggested by a correspondent of a simple *stump machine*, composed of a stick of timber 30 or 40 feet long, as a lever, the stump forming the fulcrum, to be used with a yoke of oxen, is of itself worth a year's subscription. Simple as it is, how few thought of and practiced it!

I specify this, not as being of peculiar importance among the valuable communications in your paper, but as showing how very important and useful an article, but half a column long may be to the community. And this article perhaps required but half an hour to write it.

Are there not many practical farmers among your readers, who can thus give a useful half hour to the public? Respectfully, &c.

POOR RICHARD.

Milo, Yates co. Oct. 1834.

Beauty, without virtue, is like a painted sepulchre, handsome without, but all corruption within.

From the Western Agriculturist.

Poultry.

Under the term poultry are included several kinds of birds that are usually considered stock for farms. The rearing of these, either for family consumption or for market is practiced by almost every farmer, whether profitably or not, depends in a great measure upon the manner of rearing them. That it may be made a profitable business, particularly in the vicinity of large cities, is abundantly proved by the prices obtained for poultry in this place. When it is recollected that the amount of capital necessary to engage in this business to a very considerable extent, is but a trifle, and that the care and management of a large amount of poultry may be bestowed by the females and children about a farm house, and that the returns for the sale of it are both speedy and certain, it is a matter of surprise that more attention has not been paid to this branch of farm stock. When a turkey will command as much money as a bushel of wheat, and a chicken is equal in value to a bushel of corn, as is very often the case in this market, the farmers in this vicinity, will find it to their interest, to pay some attention to their poultry yards.

The want of proper care, in rearing this stock, renders it less profitable to those now engaged in it, than it otherwise would be. A few plain practical remarks upon this subject may not therefore be amiss, before it is disposed of.

In the rearing of dung hill fowls, their yards should be selected with a reference to giving them a supply of sand and gravel. Their houses should be kept perfectly clean and constantly supplied with pure water. Their nests should be so situated as to prevent the hens when setting from seeing each other. Young hens are most profitable for eggs, old ones for hatching chickens; the former lay a greater number of eggs, the latter set with more care and assiduity. One cock is sufficient for six or seven hens. The eggs placed under a hen when setting should not exceed one dozen in number, and care should be taken to select those which are fresh. Food should be placed near the nests that the setters may not be compelled to leave their nests for too long a period. The chickens when first hatched should be fed on boiled potatoes, and carefully protected from wet which is extremely prejudicial to them. The disease to which young chickens are most liable is the gapes, formerly supposed to arise from a small worm in the throat. The better opinion, however, is that it proceeds from inflammation, owing to exposure to cold and wet. The best mode of curing this disease, is, by protecting the chickens wholly from the wet, and feeding them on pungent heating food. For this purpose red pepper pods may be boiled with their food. They should also have some pepper grass mixed with their green food.

To fatten chickens, they should be confined in a well ventilated and somewhat darkened place. They should be fed four times a day, with steamed potatoes or buckwheat. They should have plenty of pure water, and a supply of sand and gravel. Their coops should be well aired and kept perfectly clean. Some animal food should also be occasionally given with the vegetable, experiments having long since proved that this kind of diet is very necessary to the successful rearing of nearly all kinds of poultry.

In selecting a stock of geese, those of a large size should be taken. When they are about to set, their nests should be so arranged as not to permit the setters to see each other, nor should they be separated from the ganders of the flock. From ten to twelve eggs should be placed under each goose. There should be a constant supply of food kept near their nests that they may not be driven to leave them for any length of time. The goslins should be kept in a warm sunny place, secured from rains and vermin, and fed with crumbs of bread, wheat, barley or oats. While young, they should not be permitted to run into water, as it is liable to engender disease. When put up to fatten, green food should be mixed with their oats.

TURKIES.—The black breed of turkies is, on many accounts, deemed preferable to the brown. Each turkey hen usually lays from eight to ten eggs. The young brood are extremely tender. For the first month or six weeks they should be placed in a warm airy situation, free from wet, and carefully fed with bread, steeped in fresh milk, with which chopped onions may be occasionally mixed with advantage. After that period their food may be changed to meal; buckwheat and other kinds of grain may be given. Some writers upon this subject recommend that young turkies should be fed upon the following preparation. Two eggs boiled hard and cut up fine, a handful of young mustard also cut up fine, and a small quantity of ground pepper, mixed with scalded Indian meal sufficient for one hundred young turkies. This preparation is deemed salutary in preventing those diseases to which they are liable. With due care one male and eight females are sufficient to rear from fifty to seventy turkies.

DUCKS.—These animals thrive best with plenty of water, near a barn yard, and if thus situated they require but little care. Their food may be much the same as that given to chickens. They require a constant supply of water and sand. They also require a supply of animal food. If suffered to run at large upon a farm they are useful in destroying worms, slugs and caterpillars. The ducks lay a great many eggs and may be easily fattened.

Top Dressing with Dry Straw.

We have read of statements similar to the following, which we extract from the Farmer's Register.

It is a general practice in this neighborhood to apply the wheat straw dry and unrotted, and often fresh from the threshing machines, as a top-dressing for the poorest parts of the clover land. It is not laid so thick as to kill the grass, and aids its growth and the fertility of the land so much, that a load of straw used in this manner is thought much more beneficial than if it had been passed through the farm yard, in any of the usual processes of making manure. On the farm described in the report as William H. Meriwether's, (since sold to William L. Craven,) I saw a piece of land thus covered with straw, from which oats, and evidently a very good growth, had been lately reaped. Yet this growth was caused by this dry top-dressing applied after covering in the seed, and of course late, on a spot so worn as to have been otherwise very unproductive. This is certainly a very cheap mode of applying the straw,

independent of its alledged (and universally admitted) superior efficacy.

Farmers' Lyceums.

We can bear testimony from experience to the following recommendation of social Lyceums. The article is, we believe, from the Baltimore Farmer.

Mr. Editor,—Some of the most social and instructive evenings I have ever spent were at weekly meetings of twenty or thirty plain practical farmers held at their own houses, during a few years since. At every meeting some subject of agriculture or domestic economy was selected for conversation and remark at the next meeting. Two Secretaries, appointed for the purpose, recorded the substance of the remarks, which were given orally, and kept on file all written communications.

In the course of one season, two volumes of manuscripts were formed from the remarks made, which were, of course, almost wholly of a practical, experimental character. These volumes furnished many articles, which were of the most useful, because of the most practical character. I have also been interested in State and County Agricultural Societies, but never received one half the entertainment or instruction from all others united, as from these social informal meetings among a few neighbors, and of such a character as could be easily sustained in any town, or neighborhood in the country.

Such meetings among farmers receive great additional interest and value from their connection with general Lyceums; embracing, not only farmers, but mechanics, merchants, and those engaged in literary professions. These different classes become mutually beneficial to each other. The clergymen, physicians and teachers, are no less benefitted by the farmer's practical knowledge, than he is by their theoretical sciences.

Museums, or collections of natural and artificial productions, together with books on scientific and practical agriculture, and treatises on general science, would be of the utmost service, in rendering the social meetings of farmers a Farmers' Lyceum.

Such being the fact, every farmer who consults his own pleasure or profit, must see the importance, and the entire feasibility, of his lending his aid to the general establishment of Lyceums in all the counties, towns, and neighborhoods in our Union—for, if he aids in establishing or sustaining one in his own county or neighborhood, he will at least set an example worthy of being followed in every other county and neighborhood in the States.

Miscellaneous Selections.

HORSES' SIGHT.

People in general turn a horse's head to a bright light to examine his eyes. You can know very little by this method what sort of an eye a horse has, unless it be a very defective one. You must examine the eye first when the horse stands with his head to the manger. Look careful at the pupil of the eye in a horse; it is of an oblong form, carry the size of a pupil in your mind, and then turn the horse about, bring him to a light; if the pupil of the eye contracts, appears much smaller than it was in the dark light, then you may be sure the horse has a strong good eye; but provided the pupil remains nearly the same size as it appeared in the darker light, then the horse has a weak eye, therefore have nothing to do with him. There are contracting and dilating muscles in the eye which will plainly show you in what state the eye is, whether it be a strong or a weak one.—*Raleigh Star.*

ONIONS AN ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

Upwards of forty years ago, I knew a man who wilfully took eleven grains of arsenic in warm tea, in order to kill himself. It took effect immediately. Three physicians exerted their skill to save him, but to no purpose, and said he must die. By their consent, another person proposed onions, which were immediately applied to his stomach, arm-pits, wrists, and all the tenderest parts of his body. Though he was much swelled he immediately began to recover, and the next day went to his work. It appeared like a miracle to all who witnessed it. I have heard of onions being used for the bite of a rattlesnake with good success, by being applied to the wound.—*Chr. Adv.*

WITHERED LEAVES OF TREES.

J. D. in the Gardener's Magazine, observes, "It is stated that in Normandy, children go about with lighted torches of straw, for the purpose of burning the lichens, mosses, and dead leaves on the apple trees. Without offering an opinion on the merits of any mode for removing the persisting dead leaves, it may be safely remarked, that to remove them is most judicious and desirable. When leaves, which should fall in autumn, remain, though dead, through the winter on fruit and other trees, such dead leaves, on examination, will commonly be found to be but the envelopes of so many clusters of eggs, or pupæ of insects, which the sunshine of spring will excite to life and veracity just at the time that the expanding leaves of the trees have become eligible food for their sustenance."—*N. E. Far.*

An Improvement in the Mode of raising Annual Flower Seeds. By Mr. Joseph Harrison.

"After sowing the patch of seeds, and covering it with fine moist soil, I place a garden pot inversely over it; this remains till I discover that the seeds have struck root, when I raise the pot two or three inches, keeping it thus supported for a few days, and then remove it entirely. I find that the pot not only keeps the soil moist, but by the sun heating the pot, the seeds come up much more quickly than otherwise they would do; in consequence of which, I do not sow the seeds so early by a fortnight or upwards, as I used to do previously. The young plants are, therefore, less exposed to cold or late spring frosts. I have used hollow tiles instead of pots, which answer equally well; except that where mice are they have access at the ends."—*Loudon's Mag.*

TO PRESERVE PUMPKINS THROUGH THE WINTER AND SPRING.

When taken from the vine, open them, and throw away the soft contents which are found in their inside. Then cut them into small pieces, and dry them in the sun, or in an oven. Preserve them in a dry place. They may be either pounded or boiled before they are used.

Prepared in this manner they make a cheap and excellent food for cattle—horses—and hogs. Many thousand pounds might be saved in grain to our farmers, and to our country, by the general use of this wholesome and nourishing food for domestic animals. They afford more nourishment than the potatoe or scarcity-root; they are cultivated with less trouble, and yield a much larger increase from the same labor.—*Southern Planter.*

FALL SOWING GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Those vegetables which will bear a considerable degree of frost may, generally, we believe with safety be sown in autumn. And even the more tender sorts, provided they are sown so late that they will not vegetate till spring, may, perhaps, succeed with fall sowing, and come forward somewhat earlier in the spring than they would if the sowing was omitted till the usual time. With market gardeners it is an object of considerable consequence to produce early vegetables, and with farmers it may be of some importance to make a part of their gardens in autumn, when they have, generally, more leisure than in spring. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary directs in cultivating parsneps to "sow the seed in autumn soon after it is ripe; by which means the plants will come up early the following spring and get strong before the weeds will grow to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the season." The same writer says "Garden carrots are propagated at two or three different seasons. The first season for sowing the seed [in England] is soon after Christmas."—*N. E. Far.*

CORN.

As the season is now approaching when farmers will commence gathering their corn crops, I deem it my duty, (as a farmer) to inform them through the medium of your paper, how to secure their corn from the ravages of the weevil, which often during the summer and fall seasons, entirely destroys whole houses of corn. As the remedy is so simple and cheap, I am in hopes no farmer will leave it untried. It is simply this. When hauling in a crop of corn, have a mixture of salt and water prepared (say one pint of salt to a gallon of water,) and as each load is thrown into the house, sprinkle it thoroughly with salt and water, and it will entirely prevent the insect from breeding in the corn, and likewise cause the husks to be more palateable for stock of any kind. As I know this from experience, I feel no doubt in recommending it to others.—*Louisiania Reg.*

THE WORLD.

The world is now teeming with life in every form. The insect tribes are fully developed, and you can find ample amusement for the leisure hours of your pupils in teaching them to observe and classify them, according to their habitations, their food, their appearance, their useful or injurious effects, and the birds that feed on them. Every hour, every place, almost, will afford some opportunity for remark; and the troublesome housefly, the disgusting spider, and the humble ant, if carefully observed, will afford lessons on animal instinct and divine wisdom, as precious at least as the maxims of the spelling-book, and probably more durable. Can you not procure a microscope, or at least a magnifying glass, to show your pupils the wonderful structure of insects?

The earth is gemmed with flowers and plants also. Encourage your pupils to observe and gather them. Tell them all you know of their names and qualities, and assist them to learn more. If you do not understand Botany, let them compare the forms of the leaves, the number of the petals or flower leaves, their color, texture, and other circumstances; and help them to observe the progress of bud, flower, fruit and seed. But we can only point you to the book of nature, and leave you to read it by the aid of the proper guides. The garden will be an interesting portion of it; and the exercise of cultivation will cheer and invigorate the little observers.—*Annals of Education.*

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

Flat tiles, painted black, are laid round the plants, just as they are going out of flower. The tiles seem to be formed on purpose; for they are described as having at least half a circle cut out of each tile, in order that they may fit closely to the plants. The tiles during the day will not only prevent the exhalation of moisture from the soil, but also collect a great body of heat from the sun, and consequently form the fruit early, large and well flavored, as well as clean from sand.—*Loudon's Mag.*

PHOSPHORESCENT LICHENS.

Several species, especially subcortalis, subterranea, and phosphorea, are occasionally phosphorescent, and more or less luminous in the dark; and hence they often give to the cellars and mines in which they grow an extraordinary and brilliant appearance. In the coal mines in the vicinity of Dresden they are said to be so abundant and so luminous, as even to dazzle the eye by the brilliant light that they afford. This light is increased by the warmth of the mines: so that, hanging in festoons and pendants from the roof of the various excavations, twisting round the pillars, and covering the walls, they are said, by their brightness, to give to the Dresden coal mines, in which they abound, the semblance of an enchanted palace. Mr. Erdman, the commissioner of mines, thus describes the appearance of the Rizomorphæ in one he visited: "I saw the luminous plants here in wonderful beauty; the impression produced by the spectacle I shall never forget. It appeared, on descending into the mine, as if we were entering an enchanted castle. The abundance of these plants was so great, that the roof, and the walls, and the pillars, were entirely covered with them, and the beautiful light they cast around almost dazzled the eye. The light they give out is like faint moonshine, so that two persons near each other could readily distinguish

their bodies The lights appear to be most considerable when the temperature of the mines is comparatively high.—*Burnett's Outlines of Botany*

Difference in Ploughs.—A remarkable instance of the beneficial influence of agricultural exhibitions occurs to me. It is related that in a certain district in England the farmers were in the habit of using six horses to a plough. Upon the institution of ploughing matches it was discovered that the same work could be done with two. In consequence, the old ploughs were soon laid aside—the new ones adopted, and the labor of four horses out of six, dispensed with. I have seen an account of some experiments made a few years ago under the direction of the Secretary of War, to ascertain the comparative force required to work different ploughs. The ploughs tried, were all of approved kinds. But there was found to be a difference in them of nearly fifty per cent. That is, it would take nearly one half more power to do the same work with some, that it would with others.—*H. Warren's Address, Maine.*

Carragreen or Irish Moss.—The Nantucket Inquirer, speaking of the great use now made of this valuable marine plant, as affording a nutritious article of diet for infants, and for invalids generally and applicable to many elegant and salutary preparations for the table, such as jellies, Blancmange &c. remarks, "It is found in abundance on the southeast coast of this island; probably our whole shore produces it. Some weeks since, we gathered a considerable quantity, and subjected it to the same process usually applied to the Carragreen, and with quite a satisfactory result. The gelatinous product was evidently as ample and to all appearance quite as valuable as that of the Irish moss. Whether its medicinal properties be equal to those of the latter, having had no thorough opportunity to ascertain, we do not pretend to judge. The plant, itself, as is found here dashed up from the sea, resembles the imported moss very closely, with the exception that it is evidently of more luxuriant growth, and rather less fibrous at the superior terminations. These are the only perceptible difference in the external characteristics of the respective substances.—*Bost. Trans.*

Moisture in Shade of Trees.—In confirmation of a circumstance *prima facie* so incredible, I have here to record a phenomenon, witnessed by myself, equally extraordinary. I had frequently observed in avenues of trees, that the entire ground engrossed by their shady foliage was completely saturated with moisture; and that during the prevalence of a fog, when the ground without their pale was completely parched, the wet which fell from their branches more resembled a gentle shower than any thing else; and in investigating the phenomenon, which I am disposed to consider entirely *electrical*, I think the *elm* exhibits this feature more remarkable than any other tree of the forest. I never, however, was more astonished than I was in the month of September last, on witnessing a very striking example of this description. I had taken an early walk, on the road leading from Stafford to Litchfield; a dense fog prevailed, but the road was dry and dusty, while it was quite otherwise with the line of a few *Lombardy poplars;* for from them it rained so plentifully, and so fast, that any of them might have been used as an admirable shower bath, and the constant stream of water supplied by the aggregate would (had it been directed into a proper channel) have been found quite sufficient to turn an ordinary mill.—*Magazine of Natural History.*

Steam Carriages.—The select committee appointed last session of parliament, on the motion of Colonel Torrens, conclude their report with the following summary of the result of their inquiries:—1. that carriages can be propelled by steam on common roads, at an average rate of ten miles per hour. 2. That at this rate they have conveyed upwards of fourteen passengers. 3. That their weight including engine, fuel, water and attendants, may be under three tons. 4. That they can ascend and descend hills of considerable inclination with facility and ease. 5. That they are perfectly safe for passengers. 6. That they are not (or need not be, if properly constructed,) nuisances to the public. 7. That they will become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance than carriages drawn by horses. 8. That as they admit of greater breadth of tire than other carriages, and as the roads are not acted on so injuriously as by the feet of horses in common draught, such carriages will cause less wear of roads than coaches drawn by horses. 9. That rates of toll have been imposed on steam-carriages which would prohibit their being used on several lines of road, were such charges permitted to remain unaltered.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

List of Payments

For the Farmer from Oct. 11 to Oct. 25, 1834.

For first half vol. 4.

R. S. Delatre. | P. Delatre.
Aretas Cooley.

For vol. 4.

Asaph King. | John Bessie.
Ira Joy. | Peckham Barker.
S. Howard. | Wm. O. Dudley.
Z. Barton Stout. | Gilbert Drew.
Wm. W. Chapin. | Elijah Fay.
Chauncey Hall.

For last half vol. 4.

Ebenezer Williams. | Henry H. Cook.
Sylvanus H. Nichols. | David S. Rossiter.
Abraham Reynolds to July, 1835.

For vol. 5.

Joseph S. Loomis. | Robert W. Chapman.
Chauncey Hall.

Rochester Seed Store and Horticultural Repository.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, are just opening at their store, No. 60, Buffalo-st. (Eagle Block) a large assortment of seeds of English, French, German and American growth. Their assortment is nearly complete, and additions will constantly be made as fast as importations of the new crop arrive. Their collection embraces a variety of new and valuable kinds, well worthy the attention of farmers, such as Hopeton and Early Angus Oats, English Potatoe do., (weighing 44 lbs. to the bushel,) Winter Tares or Vetches, Spring do., Orchard Grass, Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass, Lucern, Trefoil or Yellow Clover, Trifolium incarnatum, or Flesh Colored Clover, Sainfoin, Millet, Mangold Wurtzel, &c. Also, Top or Tree Onion, and a few Potatoe do. A Green House and Horticultural Garden are in progress, and all orders for Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Green House Plants, &c. will be faithfully executed.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1834. oct 25

Peach Trees.

A FEW hundred *Peach* and *Nectarine* trees, consisting of select varieties, propagated from trees whose *genuineness has been proved by examinations of the fruit*; and a few plants of hardy American grapes—for sale by J. J. THOMAS,
Greatfield, near Aurora, Caguga co.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nursery.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

Orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to, and packages delivered in Rochester, or at the Canal one mile from the Nursery.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *Monroe* co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.

Linnæan Garden and Nurseries,

Flushing, near New-York.

W. PRINCE & SONS have just published their *New Catalogues, with greatly reduced prices.* Application therefor must be made *direct to them*, per mail. Every department of the establishment is in the most perfect condition, in regard to the accuracy and superiority of its productions, and strangers are solicited to visit it and judge for themselves. The Fruit Trees are of large size, and in the most vigorous state, suitable for orchards where prompt bearing is desired. Among these are the fine new Flemish Pears, and the German varieties of Apples, Cherries and Plums, which are so well adapted to a northern climate. Ornamentul Trees and flowering shrubs can be furnished of the largest size, worth treble the price of small ones, as several years are thus gained in embellishment. The collections of Green-House Plants and hardy Flowering Plants are particularly rich and interesting; the assortment of Roses and Double Dahlias comprise all the new splendid varieties, and each collection occupies above an acre of ground. Splendid Dahlias will now be supplied at $3, $4,50, and $6 per dozen, each root a distinct named variety selected by us. Of Bulbous Flower Roots, the stock is so greatly increased that they will be sold at very low rates.

Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis, at $4,50 per dozen, or $25 per 100. Isabella, Catawba, Alexander and Winne Grapes, at $20 to $25 per 100. Fine Red Raspberries, $6 per 100; superior Lancashire Gooseberries, assorted, at $3 per dozen, and $20 per 100. When so desired, selections will be made of the most hardy kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants suited to a northern climate. When a large number of trees &c. is ordered, a discount will be made, and a credit allowed if so desired. Nurseries and other venders will be supplied at a liberal discount and a convenient credit.

The assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds is exceedingly extensive, and forms a complete concentration of the choicest varieties known in Europe or this country, all of which have been raised under our own inspection, or grown expressly for us by our European correspondents. Their accuracy and excellence is expressly guaranteed, and *we ask no payment when the seeds do not prove exactly as represented.*

Among the Field Seeds are the following: Perennial Rye Grass, New Italian do., Lucerne, Dutch White Clover, Early Angus Oats, English Potatoe Oats, weighing 44 lbs. per bushel, Orchard Grass, English Oat Grass, Trifolium incarnatum, or Early Crimson Clover, Burnet, &c. Also, 50 bushels Potatoe Onions. Venders of seeds will be supplied at the most moderate rates possible, and at a credit to comport with their convenience. Orders sent *direct per mail* will have immediate dispatch, and every invoice from us has our *printed heading and signature.* oct 11-3t

ELECTION NOTICE.

Sheriff's Office, Rochester, August 14, 1834.

A GENERAL Election is to be held in the county of Monroe on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secratary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

E. M. PARSONS, Sheriff
of the county of Monroe.

State of New-York, Secretary's Ofeice,
Albany, Aug. 1, 1834.

Sir—I hereby give notice that at the next General Election, which is ts be held on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

Notice is also given that two Senators are to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, one in place of Trumbull Cary, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and the other in the place of John Birdsall, resigned, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December, 1835.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

N. B.—The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of a Representative to Congress from the Twenty-eighth Congressional District; also for the choice of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in County offices that may exist.

☞ All public newspapers in this county will publish the above, and send their bills to the Sheriff the county. aug 16.

Autumnal Emblems.

[BY WM. HOWITT.]

THE FADING OF THE WOODS.

Splendor is on the bough!
The withering leaves fall fast;
Yet wilder beauty crowns the forest now,
Than through the summer past.

A more resplendent blaze,
Of rich and radiant hues,
Gleams through the autumn haze,
Than 'mid the summer dews.

So is it nature loves
In all her power to part;
So with her passing splendor moves
The severing human heart.

Calmly through pleasant years
We love some kindred mind;
But 'tis only through our parting tears
Its full delights we find.

Then, how in form and face,
In every act and tone,
Beam forth the tenderness and grace
That melt us, and are flown!

—

THE DEPARTURE OF THE SWALLOW.

And is the swallow gone?
Who beheld it?
Which way sailed it?
Farewell bade it none?

No mortal saw it go;
But who doth hear
Its summer cheer,
As it flitteth to and fro?

So the freed spirit flies!
From shrouding clay
It flees away,
Like the swallow from the skies.

Whither, wherefore, doth it go?
'Tis all unknown;
We feel alone
That a void is left below.

There is Time Enough.

This is one of the most mischievous sentences in the English language. Not that it is bad in itself,--for it is strictly true, as we intend to show presently. But its meaning is sadly perverted, and what was meant for good, becomes the occasion of evil.

Many a good thing might have been done had it been begun in season, but because there was time enough, it was left alone, and let alone, and so not started till too late, or never moved at all.

But there is such a thing as bringing good out of evil. The bee extracts honey, as sweet, if not as abundant, from the thistle, as from the rose. And he who would profit by studying human nature, and watching divine providence, may learn wisdom from his past errors and turn over his misfortune to some good account.

The wisest man in ancient days (and we believe he was fully as wise as people commonly are at present,) the wisest man of ancient days, has given us to understand that there is *a time* for every thing under the sun. *A time for laughter, and for tears, for sorrow, and for joy.* A time for business, a time for recreation, and a time for rest, but he does not say a word about leisure time, or time for idleness. He speaks too of a time to die, leaving us to infer, as we may very naturally, that He, *who made the sun to rule the day,* the moon and stars to govern the night, has given us time enough, just time enough, and none to spare, to perfrom all our duties and to enjoy every rational pleasure—to make the world better for our having lived in it---and to become better fitted ourselves for "another and a better world."

There is *time enough,* says the schoolboy,—but his time runs out, and he goes, half fitted, to the counting room, or enters, half fitted, at college.

Time enough,—thinks many a young man, if he does not say so, to countenance habits of frugality and economy, and thus provide for future wealth—but the time never, never comes—and he, to use a homely saying of Dr. Franklin's, "scratches a poor man's head as long as he lives."

How many designs have we formed of doing this and that good thing, which fell through, not because we had little time—but because we had time enough, and so wasted one hour after another till the time had passed.

Time enough to work, says the idler and spendthrift–but his clothes wear out before he finds time to earn new ones—and his pockets are emptied, and he has no time to replenish them.

Franklin has a homely saying to this effect,—that he who loses an hour in the morning, must run all day, and 'tis a wonder if he overtakes his business before night. So, if any one finds himself pinched for time, it is likely he has thrown away an hour, when he thought he had time enough and a little to spare.

Time enough---say we, when in a serious mood, we resolve to be more diligent, more systematic, more punctual, when we resolve upon any *reform.*

We do not mean to procrastinate---but while we muse the moment passes, it is irrecoverably lost.

Do you say, we knew all this before.

No doubt of it. Yet we are apt to think there is not only *time enough,* but some to spare. But this is an error and should be corrected.

The different length of different lives is nothing against our position, that life is just long enough. The oldest person has enough of duty and enough of pleasure too, if he lives aright, to occupy his three score years and ten-- while he whose sun goes down at noon, has time enough, if he will but improve it, to make his life here a blessing to others, and that hereafter blessed and glorious to himself.

———"That life alone is long,
Which answer's life's great end."

SEA-SIDE MUSINGS.—"Let him go to the sea-shore and get wisdom." Ay—he can learn wisdom here, if his heart is ever susceptible of its holy teaching. The beautiful, expansive and mighty ocean! What an ennobling sight? Its robe of blue spreading abroad from the rocky shore on which I stand—out, out in the distance, till it is lost where the horizon commingles with its foaming waters and where its roar has ceased to come upon my ear. I see upon its dark bosom, beyond where those hoary islands repose, the white sail of the mariner bearing its course away from the peaceful shore, and directed by him who has committed himself to the mercy of the winds and waves, in search of other climes.

It is an imposing scene! How the fluctuating waves follow onwards—each succeeded by another, and both in a moment after lost in the immeasurable mass of waters! Emblems of man—rising with the wave of time, for a moment on the broad bosom of eternity—and then swallowed up and gone! Emblem too, of Him, "who hath measured its waters in his hand," and who hath said, "hither shalt thou come and no farther, and here shalt thy proud waves be stayed!" Faint emblem of his own eternity. Living and abiding in his own strength and might during the mutation of ages, its billows still upheaving amidst the raging of the tempest--or moving onward in slow and sullen majesty; when the winds have died away and all is peace again.

Frail man hast thou a heart—then meditate—
Be silent—wonder and adore!

Table of Cataracts.

IN AMERICA.

Names.	Perpendic. hight.	Whole de.
Tequendama, S. America	600	600
Nipegon, U. Canada	600	600
Montmorency, L. C	250	250
Falling Spring, Va	200	200
Niagara, U. C	174	281
Shawenegan, L. C	150	150
Wilberforce, Hood River, U. C.	100	250
Pusambio, S. A		400
Missouri,	87	352
Passaic, N. J	70	70
Cohos, Mohawk	70	70
Chaudiere, L. C		130
Housatonic, Conn	60	60
Great Falls, Potomac		76
Little Falls, Potomac		37
St. John, L. C	45	45
Bellows Falls, Conn. R		44
Grand Mere, L. C	30	30
St. Anthony, Miss	16½	74
Packagama, Miss	20	20
Monongahela, Va	20	20
St. Mary's, U. C		22½
Grosse Pilles, L. C	15	15
Ottawas, U. C		20

IN EUROPE.

Names.	Perpendic. hight.	Whole de.
Marble Cascade, Italy	300	300
Powers Court, Ireland	300	300
Pistilly Cayne, Wales	200	200
Ceresoli, Savoy		2,400
Evanson, Savoy		1,200
Nun of Capena, Savoy		1,100
Staub Bach, Switz		900
Sour Milk Force, Eng		900
Glommen, Norway		500
Foyers, Scotland		212
Cettina, Dalmatia	150	150
Teverone, Italy	100	100
Trohletta, Sweden		100
In Devonshire, Eng		100
Hardrow Force, Eng		99
Fall of the Rhine, Switz	70	70
Thornton Force, Eng		90
Rocky Linn, Scot		80
Wethercot, Eng		75
Dank Cave, Eng		25

THE FORCE OF GENIUS.—"It is interesting to notice how some minds seem to create themselves;—springing up under every disadvantage, and working their solitary but resistless way through a thousand obstacles. Nature seems to delight in disappointing the assiduities of art, with which it would rear legitimate dullness to maturity, and to glory in the vigor and luxuriance of her chance productions. She scatters the seeds of genius to the winds, and though some may perish among the stony places of the world, and some be choked by the thorns and brambles of early adversity; yet others will now and then strike root even in the clefts of the rock—struggle bravely up into sunshine, and spread over their sterile birthplace, all the beauties of vegetation.—*W. Irving.*